The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4780. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
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First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BETHAM—May 2nd, at Middle Colaba, the wife of George Betham, Examiner of Marine Accounts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LILLY—MURPHY—April 26th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. J. Farnham, F. C. Lilly, to Catherine, daughter of the late Peter Murphy, Engineer Indian Navy.

DEATH.

SPANNER—May 1st, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Henry Spanner, late seaman Steam Ship *Salsette*, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the ship *Gertrude*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite ship affords very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

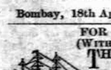
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain J. CARMICHAEL, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company calculate on this time being strictly observed for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 4 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *superior cabin, first-class £10; second-class £8·5 per head; children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class £12 7/3 per head; second-class £8·5 per head.* Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class £7, second-class £5 10s.; children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare.* For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, and Passengers and Cargo taching at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

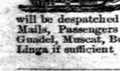
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Conaora* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 5 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

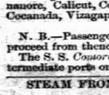
For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	3rd May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Friday	6th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	10th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	24th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	3rd May	TELEGRAPH	at 8 A. M.
Friday	6th „	MAHARAJ	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	10th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Friday	20th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday	24th „	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. positively

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

PASSENGERS.—The splendid new Iron Clipper MONTROSE, Captain MACINTYRE, A. 1, 20 years, will sail for Liverpool the beginning of May, and has excellent accommodations. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Gertude*, Captain SPEDDING, from London, are requested to send of Boats for their Cargo without delay.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain SPEDDING.

Bombay, 29th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it o "" leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built thereon. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (available for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary's Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby given notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.

HUGH LE FANU,
Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April 1864. Sheriff.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the same be granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનેવેલી પ્રેસ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed " Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla:—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½ can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flowering Bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they grow in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.

Bombay, 1st May 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKEE & Co. from the 1st March last.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised MR. ERUCHSHA CURSETJEE to sign our firm per procuration.

MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.

2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.

29th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major A. H. CURTIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward them to me on or before 31st May 1864, after which date no claims will be received.

It is further requested that any one indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate, will pay such claims or hand over such property to me without delay.

A. N. WILSON, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

NOTICE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th April 1864.

TENDERS are invited for 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley STEAM COAL to be delivered at the Works of the Colaba Press Company. The Coal to be landed at the sea wall opposite the premises of the Company direct from aboard a Ship and subject to its approval by the Company's Engineer.

By order of the Directors of the Company,
J. BROOKS,
Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.		*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck		*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Cavatina, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie		*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Trercoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck		*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers		*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Liddercdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously.—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then announced that the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1*st.*—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2*nd.*—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees	300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.		
Do.	300	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400	do.	1st December 1864.

3*rd.*—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date until payment.

4*th.*—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5*th.* That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6*th.* That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7*th.* That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8*th.* That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memoranda or allotment cancelled.

9*th.* That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously.—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously.—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to

COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
3 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 33.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 24	„
Very fine Do.	„ 23	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100	each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret	„ 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, For Sale from the godowns of the undersigned. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	8	„ „
„ 2, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Liqueur Brandy and WINES, just received from William Cartue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godowns, Grant Road, or the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	per dz. Rs.	4½
Do. in pints	„ „	3
Porter in pints (expected)	„ „	3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

BRANDY—Good Pale or Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	13
Do. do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Do. in pints	„	20
Do. Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Sealed's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. Expected shortly.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.		
Good pale tiffin (Cortisos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (Green Seal, quarts	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12

CARBINES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, RIFLES } (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Miners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned; CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs. 36	per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do. do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do. pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do. quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C.A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 40	per doz. quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do. do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do. quarts.
do.	„ 18	do. pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aîné	Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	„	3	do. do.
Chatean Margaux 1856 do.	„	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.	„	3	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Ang. Miller & Co.	„	16	do. do.
Chatean Milon Hernozant	„	16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.	„	35	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„	35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	„	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	„	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	„	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	„	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	„	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	„	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	„	29	0
Do. Green Seal	„	33	0
Do. Red Seal	„	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	„	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	„	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	„	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	„	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	„	32	0
Port, Black Seal	„	36	0
Brady, Vieux Cognac	„	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	„	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	„	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	„	18	0

N. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.—(For six months from 15th May). A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY PARPIA, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *South* two Newfoundland Dogs, and four Pups. Apply to Captain A WILSON on board, or at BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE Dubash, Armenian Lane.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane :—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR TWELVE HUNDRED RUPEES owing to me by ROBERT TAYLOR, of the Firm of TAYLOR, RANDAL & Co., and signed also by E. LAWTER, of the Cambridge Hotel, will this day be presented for payment by me.
3rd May. 1864. THOMAS GAYNOR, Tardeo.

FIFTY RUPEES REWARD will be paid to any person who will give information tending towards the recovery of a small Bitch, named "Minnie," which was stolen from J. CARTER, Esq., and referred to in a note, by the said J. CARTER, Esq., to Constable BALLIE, on the morning of Sunday, 27th March last, on which day the said dog was taken away by Mrs. GAYNOR without the said J. CARTER's permission and has not since been heard of by
THOS. GAYNOR, Tardeo.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no applications for Shares in the proposed Company can be received.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
GAVIN STEEL,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER,
Bombay, 2nd May 1864. Promoters.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned HENRY RICHARD WILCOX alone.
GEORGE PHILLIPS.
Bombay, 30th April 1864. H. R. WILCOX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BHICAJEENA has contracted to sell to THUCKER RAGHOO JAIRAJ, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, situate on the Duncan Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2823 and 3007, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, called Duncan Road, on the West by a Public Road, on the North by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee, and on the South partly by the property of the said Raghoo Jairaj and partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Eduljee, and on which piece of Ground there now stand, the buildings of the said Raghoo Jairaj and one Thucker Cursondass Premjee. Any person having claim upon the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is requested to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed, and all persons having such claims having neglected to give notice will be considered to have waived the same.—Dated 2nd May 1864.
SANGSTER AND MANISTY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.
1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Croskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Reed's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Hoe Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
6 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and ¾ inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Steel Spanners, assorted, of 1 inch and 1 inch.
Stoves—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double spiral collet, 3 in. mandrel, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c., complete.
1 Wheeler and Watson's Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per R. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open (on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

FOR MUSSENDUN AND BUSHIRE.

Mails for Mussendum and Bushire, per steamer *Bonnice*, will be closed TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h. 5m.	A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h. 12m.	P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	6h. 13m.	P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h. 42m.	P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn Even		Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.	5 32	6 21	8 50	9 15	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends 7.40.	5 31	6 21	9 40	10 5	
Thur.	5	Ascension Day.	5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47	
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 30	6 22	11 11	11 29	
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 30	6 23	11 49	—	
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension.	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	
Mon.	9		5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	
Tues.	10		5 28	6 24	1 28	1 48	
Wed.	11		5 28	6 25	2 12	2 34	
Thur.	12		5 27	6 25	3 0	3 24	
Fri.	13		5 27	6 26	3 54	4 18	
Sat.	14		5 26	6 26	4 54	5 18	
Sun.	15	2nd Sunday after Ascension.	5 26	6 27	5 58	6 22	
Mon.	16		5 25	6 27	7 6	7 30	
Tues.	17		5 25	6 28	8 14	8 38	
Wed.	18		5 24	6 28	9 20	9 44	
Thur.	19		5 24	6 29	10 24	10 48	
Fri.	20		5 24	6 29	11 26	11 50	
Sat.	21		5 23	6 30	—	0 26	
Sun.	22	Whitsunday.	5 23	6 30	0 28	1 0	
Mon.	23		5 23	6 31	1 30	1 52	
Tues.	24		5 23	6 31	2 30	2 52	
Wed.	25		5 23	6 32	3 28	3 50	
Thur.	26		5 23	6 32	4 24	4 46	
Fri.	27		5 23	6 33	5 18	5 40	
Sat.	28		5 23	6 33	6 12	6 34	
Sun.	29	Trinity Sunday.	5 23	6 34	7 6	7 28	
Mon.	30		5 23	6 34	8 0	8 22	
Tues.	31		5 23	6 35	8 54	9 18	

High Water Bombay Harbour, 30th April 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 30s.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 25TH APRIL TO THE 1ST MAY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	
Apr. 25	29.888	29.828	80.0	90.8	76.2	79.0	None.
" 26	29.920	29.857	80.3	77.0	79.0	79.0	"
" 27	29.929	29.838	80.7	80.4	77.5	80.1	"
" 28	29.919	29.824	79.7	87.8	76.0	79.0	"
" 29	29.889	29.780	79.5	87.9	75.5	78.1	"
" 30	29.913	29.828	79.9	88.6	75.0	78.3	"
May 1			Sun day.				

April 25.—Densely clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli lightning after sun-set.
" 26.—Do. do. do.
" 27.—Do. do. do.
" 28.—Do. do. lighting after midnight.
" 29.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli and light nimbi.
" 30.—Do. do. do.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 23
AGRA	April 26	LAHORE	April 23
ALLAHABAD	April 26	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 26
BANGALORE	April 26	MALACCA	April 16
CALCUTTA	April 23	MEERUT	April 26
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 23
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 23
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 23
DELHI	April 23	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

WE understand that, at the instance of the leading Hindoos of Bombay, a protest has been prepared, which, after having been circulated for signature, will be forwarded to the Local, the Supreme, and the Home Governments, against the present aggressive attitude of the Missionaries in India.

THE writer of the *Times of India's* leading articles on Education and Mr. Howard is certainly the very genius of puzzle-headedness. He seems to think it a rigorous law of English composition that he should begin each article with some old Joe Millar, or familiar quotation, or homely figure of speech,—after the fashion of the clown's somersault and "Here we are!" which announce to the whole theatre of spectators that the performance of the evening is about to commence. Such a style of writing is not well suited to the nice requirements of modern taste; but it might pass, were the broad grin and comic anecdote of the first few sentences at all in keeping with what follows. But the effect is grotesque when one contrasts the cheerful hilarity of the exordium with the ineffable dullness and insipidity of the rest of the article,—an effect not unlike that produced on the mind by the sermon of a preacher of the feeble-forcible school, who tries to atone for lack of matter and tameness of manner by affecting the muscular Christian and varying the language of his own monotonous and wearisome exhortations with some coarse but vigorous expressions, taken from the vocabulary of slang of the nearest pot-house. When our contemporary wishes to surpass himself in absurdity, he puts his little comedy in the form of a figure of speech. Thus, for instance, in yesterday's leading article we read:—"What the exact direction may be in which "the Educational omnibus is now to to be driv- "en, we can but guess; but there is such a loud "disturbance among one or two of the passen- "gers, that we can only hope it will move on "soon; and we feel inclined to say to Sir John "Lawrence on the box, what the omnibus cad "said in one of Leech's pictures, 'Come, drive "on Jack, there's an old gent inside a cussin' "and swearin' like anythink.'" The beauty of this illustration consist apparently in its utter want of connexion with the body of the article, and the ludicrous confusion of thought which the writer's language betrays. He starts with describing the Educational Department as an omnibus, and then gives it not Mr. Howard, but Sir John Lawrence, as a driver. Who the noisy passengers inside are, we cannot understand; and the only part of the description which we can accept as truthful is that in which our contemporary with amusing candour pictures himself in the character of the omnibus cad, who, when an inoffensive passenger quietly and civilly asks him to move on a little faster, roars out to the coachman, "Drive on, Bill, "here's a old gent inside a cussin' and a swearin' "like anythink."

Our contemporary has by this time, we believe, received the only answer Mr. Howard could give to the accusations brought against him in the libellous articles of the *Times of India*, in the form of a legal notice of an action against the paper in the High Court. We are very glad that Mr. Howard has not hesitated a moment about the course it was his duty in the circumstances to adopt. In vindicating his own character he will also protect the public against the repetition of such scandalous violations of fair play and good taste as are now committed from day to day by the accredited representative in the newspaper press of Piety and the Commercial Bank. It is time our contemporary should learn that except within the walls of a Church it is necessary in these days to conduct a controversy with some regard to moderation and justice. An ingenious person might indeed conceive that it would be a profitable device to combine the worship of God with that of Mammon, by playing the double part of Priest and Editor, and so contriving to abuse one's enemies for six days of the week and to pray for them on Sundays. But such a man would soon be taught that the freedom of the press is something different from the licence of the pulpit, and that the Penal Code imposes upon every journalist, under heavy penalties, the duty of publishing no defamatory matter, unless he be thoroughly satisfied it is true, and that its publication is demanded in the general interest. The *Times of India* must be very imperfectly acquainted with the laws which regulate the Press, if it supposes it can shelter itself from punishment for defaming Mr. Howard behind the miserably weak plea that it only said "it was reported" that "the Director of Public "Instruction was retiring with a fortune filched, "by discreditable means, from the depressed and "needy scholars placed under his care by a con- "fiding Government." The only possible justification for publishing such a statement would be to prove that it is true; and, if the *Times of India* cannot show that Mr. Howard has at once deceived the Government he served and robbed the school-boys placed under his care, it will find that the practice of libelling has its pains as well as its pleasures. With an effrontery that almost makes one laugh, the *Times* of yesterday, after repeating its slanders of Saturday, and declaring it had "understated the case," hinted that all it wanted from Mr. Howard was a simple statement of facts. This, then, is the policy of the *Times of India*: first, to denounce a man as a swindler, and then to ask him for a simple statement of facts. Common decency surely requires that the operation should be reversed, and that the journalist should make himself acquainted with facts before blackguarding his neighbours. But the worst of this case is that no one can know better than the present Editor of the *Times of India* what the real facts are. About a year ago, very similar charges to those now brought against Mr. Howard appeared in the *Poona Observer*, and were only retracted under threat of a prosecution for libel against the proprietor of that paper. The Editor of the *Poona Observer* followed at that time the advice of a small clique, having some of its members in Poona and some in Bombay, whose point of union was a hearty detestation of Mr. Howard; and it is no secret that his principal counsellor was the Reverend Mr. Gell, then chaplain of Kirkee. Why a mysterious silence has been preserved on the subject since last monsoon till the present time, only for the old charges to be renewed on the very eve of Mr. Howard's departure for Europe, is a matter for the *Times of India* to explain; but, unless a satisfactory explanation be given, the public, which in spite of our contemporary's entreaties will enquire into men's motives for what things they do, is not likely to acquit the author of the articles in Saturday's and Monday's papers of private malice and unjust dealing with a distinguished servant of the State.

THE Chamber of Commerce meets to-day to consider the inadequacy of the present arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the carriage of goods on their line, and, as we hope, to suggest a practical remedy for that want of system and of efficiency of *personnel* which has made the railway a less rapid and less useful mode of communication than the old roads of the country. It is satisfactory to find the merchants of Bombay taking this question up in earnest, for the failure of the Railway is not only most injurious to the commercial interests of India, but most damaging to the English character for order and for superiority in the mechanical arts over all other nations of the world. Nothing could well be more humiliating to us Englishmen than that we should be compelled to admit—nay, to proclaim—to the natives of India that the principal Railway in the Bombay Presidency has broken down and must be considered a disgraceful failure. Yet, from all we can learn, the inability of the Railway Company to do their work arises, not so much as Mr. Broughton would have us believe from the hitch in the working of the line caused by the unfinished state of the Thull Ghaut railway, as from the impotence of the Concan line itself. We are credibly assured that the carts on the Ghaut are quite equal to the carriage of the cotton from Egutpoora down to Kussara, and that the great accumulation of the goods is at the latter and not at the former station. The average time required for the conveyance of goods by rail from Mulkapoor to Bombay is not less than from 20 to 30 days; that is to say, the distance travelled is about ten miles a day, whereas on the common and infinitely less costly roads cotton might be brought down at the rate of some fifty miles a day. It is evident that this sort of thing cannot be allowed to go on. The people of India are the real proprietors of these railways, and they will insist on having the work done for which they have been and are so heavily taxed. Half measures are of no use whatever. The railway is not to be made useful by appointing a new station-master at one place or a new pointsman at another. What is wanted in the management is a man who will organize some sort of system which is capable of being worked in this country; and even such a man will fail and only make confusion worse confounded, so long as there is only a single line from Callian to Kussara for all the annually increasing traffic of this Presidency and Central India. This would have been perceived long ago by a Board of Directors free from Government control and having their own interests alone to attend to; and we hope the Chamber will go at once to the root of the evil by adopting a vigorous protest against the continuance of the fatal system of guarantees.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AHMEDABAD, 29TH APRIL.

AT a quarter past eleven A. M. we experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, several persons were thrown down, and many felt sick, it appeared to come from the North-West, about 5 seconds after the shock a report as of distant thunder was heard.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCHIN, 1ST MAY.

Steamer *India* from Tuticorin anchored.

GALLE, 2ND MAY.

Steamer *Golconda* from Calcutta anchored.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 24th [illegible]

"HAPPY the country that has no history," says some one. "Thrice happy Calcutta," say I, if happiness is measurable by the absence of incidents worth recording. The leading feature in the *Englishman's* weekly summary is the case of a begging letter-writer who has fallen within the meshes of the police: second to which morsel the writer can think of nothing more entertaining for his readers than writing down the author of the *Friend of India totidem verbis* "Snob." That the origin of all mischief has the use of idle hands is proved, I take it, as clearly by the controversy between the *Englishman* and the *Friend*, as by the world-famous couplet of Dr. Watts—

That Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

In the dearth of something positive wherewith to make "matter," our leading journal can always find something which the unhappy Editor of Serampore has said or done, or omitted to say or do, deserving of being held up to scorn, and has always his complimentary vocabulary at hand to enable him to do it with effect. It is not lively reading, but we prefer it to the statistical horrors with which the same *Englishman* Editor loads his column in respect of the performances and construction of Armstrong guns and armour-plated ships. Personalities in fact, to be candid in one's confessions, are among the longest lived of all the topics of conversation we have here. I may instance the *Englishman* of to-day, which in noticing the outrage on our Envoy to Bhootan mentions it only for the purpose of observing that the degradation that gentleman has undergone should be particularly welcome to a fashionable London clergyman for reasons of a specially private nature. The climate is favourable for scandal. I beg you to attribute my inability to secure a presentable dish of it for my present letter to anything but a lack of industry in quest of it. Beyond "More Fires" and "Another Fire" there is hardly a paragraph in either of our papers during the last week that will bear transplanting.

I speak of "either of our papers" which reminds us that we have, I may almost write we had, a third, the *Phœnix*. A long lawsuit has at length terminated with reference to the *Phœnix* Press and the fiat of the High Court has gone forth that, inasmuch as it is proved to have been conducted *at a loss*, the good will of the concern, which by the direction of the later proprietor was to be carried on for the benefit of the family, is to be sold. Whether the *Phœnix* is to rise endued with fresh vigour in the hands of a fresh owner, I forbear to speculate. The print has been so execrable as almost to have courted Insolvency, and no one is surprised to find it has attained it.

By the mail steamer yesterday we despatched, in accordance with the Indian system, another official to learn his business in a more genial clime. The gentlemen in question, the Gunpowder Agent of the Presidency, is to visit the explosive neighbourhood of Waltham Abbey and there make himself acquainted with all the mysteries of his combustible calling. It strikes one as rather a funny way of getting the right man into the right place, but any insinuation of the sort is met with "it's customary to do so and it's found to work well" after which, what is there more to say? Our local supplies failing us thus wofully we are driven to home matters for the bare necessaries of conversation. I know not how the idea originated, but we have had rumours here of a defent of Lord Palmerston's ministry. Perhaps these coming events have cast shadows before them which we have been somewhat hasty in interpreting. The imprudence of admitting into the Ministerial ranks so notorious a revolutionist as Mr. Stansfeld is universally dwelt upon, and one would have thought the noble Premier, who is never above learning by experience, would have taken warning by the disaster that overtook him on a former occasion in consequence of his selecting a man objectionable on perhaps less weighty grounds, speaking politically, for the post of Under Secretary for India. This, then, is the first step towards the fall of the Cabinet is due again to the indulgence of a personal predilection in the noble Lord who was by the last advices head of Her Majesty's Government. What is to ensue on the death or resignation of Lord Palmerston people hardly pretend to guess. Gladstone's talent lies in other quarters than controlling a turbulent assembly and managing refractory partisans, and Disraeli has too clearly evinced his incapacity to hold the reins. The tact that has kept a heterogeneous mass together and made all subservient to the policy to which the nation had given unmistakeable adhesion will not, one may venture to say, be found as it is found in the noble Lord for many a long day in English history, and just now with the individual opinions of the Sovereign threatening to clash with those of the people in respect of our foreign policy there seems every need for the exercise of this speciality for constitutional rule. With the Revised Code and Educational Minutes to keep party spirit on the *qui vive* for a division and the Saldanha-Sig Holstein *imbroglio* in full blow, we may be prepared it is evident at any moment for occurrences of the highest importance.

There has been a great exodus in the last few steamers, and since the last mail an extra boat, the *Bengal*, has been despatched. The *Bengal*, a magnificent new P. and O.," started yesterday, every berth taken, and the passages are nearly all engaged for the next two mails. Nothing but the powerful opposition to be apprehended prevents the establishment here of a rival line: for people are sick of the slow manner in which the P. & O. conduct the traffic and the independent line in the Red Sea which they supply to any remonstrances or blame. Bombay it is always said here ought to try the experiment of a Suez steamer, for she could do so with far greater probabilities of success than Calcutta. The other side of the Isthmus there is—thanks to the Austrian Lloyds—comparatively free trade locomotion. Is there a hope of your enterprising citizens attempting to relieve us from the bondage of this terrible monopoly? One point has been frequently mooted here which I am surprized in their own interest the Company have not adopted. I allude to the issue of return tickets extendible over a period six months or more at a fare and a half or less. I heard it mentioned to-day by a gentleman extensively concerned in a very similar enterprize here, that by such an arrangement the P. & O. might very nearly double their business. Meanwhile the French Messageries steamers grow here wonderfully in favour both from their superior arrangements and their strict attention to punctuality. The P. & O. have not yet, I think, come anywhere near the performance of the *Erymanthe* in making her passage from Madras to the Sand Heads in 73 hours. The reduced tariff for officers which is still in force naturally gives our brave ally's vessels preference in the eyes of the service.

We hear nothing of the news ("the five days telegrams") we were promised as soon as ever the shore end of the cable should have been laid in position at the head of the Persian Gulf. It is for our side to agitate the matter, although merchants here are full of hopes as to the beneficial influence the acceleration of intelligence is certain to produce on our market. On the principle which admits of a non-vocalist giving a toast when he's called on for a song, I will jot down, as I have no item that can call itself news, a "story of a dog" which I heard told the other evening here at a *table d' hote* with the happiest effect. A., a young griffin, was talking very largely of the valour, sagacity, and size of a certain dog of his—the dog being of course at home. I don't think I told you," said Captain B., an old frequenter of the hotel, looking round and winking, "what happened to old Growler the last day I had him out in London with me." All present including A. expressed a strong desire to hear a recital of Growler's feat. "Well," said the Captain, "I had been in the habit of giving Growler a penny now and then and making him go into a baker's shop and get a biscuit for it. So as my brother and I were coming with old Growler near the baker's, says my brother 'Give him a shilling Fred. and see what old Growler will do with it.' I took out my purse, gave Growler a shilling, and walked on with the dog past the baker's shop. Not a glance would Growler venture to bestow upon it. We were puzzled and stood still to deliberate. Growler posted himself with the shilling between his teeth in an attitude of expectation on the kerbstone. Presently a Hansom cab came rolling along; and as it passed us to our amazement Growler put up his paw and hailed the cab! 'Walk in blawed,' says Cabby, pulling up to the side, 'but you're a rum customer.' Growler bounded into the cab. 'An' where may you be going, Sir, if it's fair to ask?' said Cabby to old Growler. Growler raised his paw to his collar on which were my name and address, and the utterly bewildered cabman with a long 'whe-w-w' mounted his perch behind and away he drove. We hailed another cab on the instant and directed the driver to follow the cab before him. Suddenly our driver stopped, it was some hundred yards short of my door. 'What's the matter?' 'Why look there Sir!' "Bow wow wow," there was Growler frisking on the pavement and the cabman staring at the shilling he had deposited on it for his fare. The only mystery now connected with the matter—the reason of the abrupt stoppage of Growler—was explained by the cabman's supposed soliloquy at which, however, both my brother and myself assisted. 'You aint a knowing dog, you aint—to ride two blessed miles for a shilling up to the very yard.' We had the ground measured and found by Jove, Sirs, that the cabman was correct. 'But look here,' broke in A. rather discomfited at the character of the laugh that greeted the Captain's fact, 'my story was true.' 'I hope, Sir,' said Capt. B., bridling up with mock solemnity, 'you don't mean to insinuate mine isn't.'"

BOMBAY.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, of the Bengal Civil Service, leave of absence to England for twelve months.

THE Hon'ble Arthur George Macpherson took his seat, on the 23rd ultimo, as an officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

UNDER the *new* Small Cause Court Act, the Bombay Government have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 400 to the Second Judge's salary of that Court, on its reorganization under the provisions of the Act.

WE understand that Mr. Shaboodeen, a clerk in the Revenue Department of the Bombay Secretariate, has been appointed, at the recommendation of Mr. Ellis, the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, as 1st class Mamlutdar of Nuriad on a salary of Rs. 200 per month.

SURGEON MAJOR J. TURNER is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Medical Department, and Surgeon to the European General Hospital, Aden, during the absence on other duties of Surgeon Major Davidson, or until further orders, vice Surgeon Major Style, proceeded to England.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles:—

Overture—"Macon"	Auber.
Waltz.—"Bianca"	Laurent.
Selection from Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Quadrille.—"Serenade"	Balfe.
Duetto.—"Indra"	Flotow.
Polka.—"Pech"	Pechkosgsky
Galop.—"Burlesque"	Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOR some time past it has been suspected that a combination existed for defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company in the article of coals. The detectives of the department having, in consequence, been put upon the alert, it was recently discovered that a quantity of nine tons were short on delivery by a train between Bombay and Kussara. The talleyman at the Bombay Station is in custody and the executive police are energetically engaged in tracing the various ramifications of the conspiracy to cheat, which the present discovery leaves no doubt has been in full swing for some time past. The *modus operandi* by which these frauds are believed to have been systematically carried on, has not yet transpired; but it seems not impossible that while the coals were being carefully weighed on one side of the train, they were being quietly returned into the contractor's store on the other. In other words, whilst every care was taken to weigh the coals, there was not the same care taken to see that they were placed in the waggons.

THE Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will take the half-yearly inspection of H. M.'s 28th Regiment, as follows:—

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock A.M., inspection of the regiment in complete marching order, after parade, sword exercise, visit the hospital, inspection of kits in barrack rooms.

On Friday, the 6th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock A.M., picquet and out-post duties, advance and rear-guard actions, skirmishes, and Light Infantry drill. At half-past 11 o'clock A.M., inspection of regimental books and school, and the men's dinners.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at half-past 5 A.M., parade for guard mounting and trooping color, garrison duties, and bayonet exercise.

On Monday, the 9th instant, at half-past A.M., parade for battalion drill for all officers junior to commanding officer and companies drill for subaltern officers, and ball practice. At a quarter before 6 P.M., parade in open order with blank ammunition.

The usual salute will be fired on departure of His Excellency the Governor at sun-rise this morning.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th April compared with the statement issued on the 23rd April.

Liabilities.	23rd April.	30th April.
Proprietors' Capital... ...	Rs. 52,25,000	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	,, 51,07,900	,, 51,08,000
General Deposit Office...	,, 1,05,41,650	,, 1,76,03,808
Do. at Branches	,, 44,21,780	,, 40,56,429
Bank's Bonds and Bills outstanding	,, 3,81,961	,, 3,38,188
Rest	,, 11,67,548	,, 11,96,612
Sundries.....	,, 7,64,870	,, 4,07,738
	,, 3,41,71,605	,, 3,53,06,460
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 45,92,452	Rs. 47,59,703
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 21,50,508	,, 16,83,763
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,, 1,25,20,357	,, 1,23,33,736
Dead Stock	,, 6,04,613	,, 6,04,613
Stamps	,, 11,378	,, 11,336
Balances with Agents.....	,, 12,96,409	,, 19,42,183
Sundries.....	,, 6,60,342	,, 9,23,651
Government Reserve Cash...	.....	.....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 78,37,943	,, 90,06,348
Do. Do. Branches.	,, 44,97,663	,, 40,92,128
	,, 3,41,71,605	,, 3,53,06,460

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.—*2nd May* 1864.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Dhackoo Luxamon was brought up on remand, charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 339-15, the property of one Ragoo Baboo: and Luxamon Bhaggajee and Heero Baloo, were charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

From the information of Jankee, woman, the wife of Ragoo Baboo, it appears that on the 7th of April last, as her aunt was proceeding to her native country, witness's husband desired her to give her aunt sixteen rupees in cash, a neck ornament and two silver toerings to take to her mother. The prisoner Dhackoo, who was a police havildar, heard the conversation between them. Her husband left home at 5 P. M., and at about half-past 5 P. M., the prisoner Dhackoo came to the witness and said to her, "Come, your aunt is calling you." The prisoner then gave her some sweatmeats to eat. She ate them and then felt giddy. Witness left the house with Dhackoo: at that time she had on her person some gold and silver ornaments, and a purse containing sixteen rupees tied in a piece of cloth and stuck in her waist-cloth. The purse also contained silver toe-rings and a neck ornament. As she was too giddy to walk the prisoner hired a bullock hackery and put her in it. She became insensible, but when she recovered she found herself on the third floor of a house near Null Bazar, and about 12 o'clock that day her husband and police havildars came there, and found all her ornaments missing. Witness was not sensible enough to cry out when the prisoner put her in the hackery.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, whose evidence went to show that the first prisoner gave to the woman Jankee some sweatmeats, and while she was insensible he took her to his house, and there took away all the ornaments from her person. There was also strong evidence against the second and third prisoners, for keeping the property knowing it to have been stolen.

The first prisoner made a very lengthy statement in his defence. He said that he and Ragoo were living in one house for four years. They used to treat each other as brothers. On one occasion Ragoo asked him to lend him fifteen rupees for the purpose of making ornaments for his wife. He lent him the amount. When the prisoner pressed him for the rupees he (Ragoo) told his wife to give the toe-rings and other ornaments made out of that amount. She told him to pledge them and get money on them. Two or three days afterwards Ragoo put into his hands Rs. 15-12, which he tied, and put them in his pocket. He also put the ornaments in his pocket. When he went to the corner of Capar Gully to put padlocks on the privy door the woman Jankee came there, and asked him to take her home as she had been to Mandvee and missed the road. The prisoner told her that he was on duty and had no orders to go home with her. He then told her to go with him to the chowkey, and he would ask for half an hour's leave. She said she would not go with him to the chowkey, but if he had any relatives or acquaintances in the vicinity she would go and remain there for the night, and go home next morning. Prisoner took her to the house of Luxamon Bhuggajee, the second prisoner. She said she would remain there. He then went to his duty. Next morning he was ordered on duty to the Byculla Church, and on his return home, he found that Ragoo was searching for his wife. He went to the chowkey and there he was asked by the duffedar if he knew anything about a woman whom he described. The prisoner told him what took place between him and that woman the evening before. She was subsequently found from the house of the second prisoner.

His Worship adjourned the case up to this day (Tuesday) for examining two witnesses on behalf of the prisoner Dhackoo.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, Esq.)

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DRUNK.—Two sailors named Joseph Malcolm and William Isaac, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and forcibly entering into the house of one Bhowance Kondee, and thereby causing injury to his property to the amount of Rs. 8 or 10.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a cart-driver, that on the evening of Sunday last at about 9 o'clock, the prisoners forcibly entered into his house situated at Chowalwaddy and assaulted him and some members of his family. They at the same time threw pots on the road.

Ramu Sudoba, a musician, and one Balajee, a cart-driver, perjured themselves by stating what they did not see with their own eyes. The only trustworthy witness was Mr. Wood, European constable, who stated, that on the information received by him he proceeded to the prosecutor's house, where he observed everything in disorderly state, but he did not see there the prisoners. He then went to a tavern where he saw the prisoners, who were under the influence of liquor.

His Worship in discharging the prisoners observed, that if the charge had been proved against them he would have severely punished them. It was a very serious offence to enter into the house of any one without his permission. His Worship also remarked that drunkenness aggravates all the crimes, and strongly advised the prisoners to get rid of this evil habit. Prisoners discharged.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, Esq.—*2nd May.*)

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MAHIM.—On the application of Mr. Crawford, Solicitor for the G. I. P. Railway Company, and with the consent of the defendant's solicitor, the further examination of the case of the Queen on the prosecution of the G. I. P. Railway Company *vs.* Thomas Duffin, engine-driver of the ballast train which ran into the Mahim passenger train on the morning of the 6th ultimo, has again been postponed till Wednesday next the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. This is the third time that the case has been postponed since the Coroner's Inquest on the Parsee who died from the effects of injuries received by the collision of the trains, and whose verdict exculpated Duffin from all blame in the matter. It seems hard upon this poor man that he

man of the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union states that where all before was "noxious pungency" there is now no offensive smell. As to the quantity of earth used, he states that, from the repeated use of the same earth, the whole moss at the end of five months amounted to no more than 1½ tons, but that a mass of valuable manure.

It soon became clear, however, that in such cases self action would be advisable, and in some cases almost a matter of necessity, whilst an application of the earth by machinery would be far more convenient and might be more immediate than by hand. Accordingly, a very simple contrivance was tried for a time, which, however, soon in its use betrayed two or three defects. In consequence of these defects, Mr. James White of Dorchester applied his mind with much ingenuity and patience to a subject attended with far more and greater difficulties than any one who has gone into it can conceive, and has produced in the patent earth closet of his manufacture that which, while almost equally simple with the former plan, obviates all its defects, and is, in my estimation, perfect. In its simplest form it may be thus described. At the back of the commode or closet is a box or reservoir filled with dry earth, at the lower part of which is a revolving hopper with four compartments, each of which is capable of containing the required quantity of earth. By a very simple piece of machinery the weight of the body in sitting down turns this hopper and fills the compartment with earth. On the person rising from the seat the hopper revolves one quarter of its circumference, and throws the earth by means of a shoot directly on to the soil and under the pan. The same operation can of course, be performed by the use of a lifting handle, and in sitting case the application can be instantaneous an advantage which in sick rooms and in hospital wards appears to me to be incalculable. The excreta and earth together can, of course, be received, in the case of a commode, in a bucket, or from a fixed closet passed through a pipe or shaft into a receptacle below, from whence its removal would be the most practicable. There is another form of closet, consisting of a set of knives in the form of a screw which mixes the mass and at the same time cuts the paper to pieces, and forces the whole out in a perfectly inoffensive form. But the description of this I leave to the manufacturer. As to the use of earth in urinals, no machinery is necessary, and its efficacy is complete. A truck or pit eighteen inches or two feet deep, and filled with dry earth, occupies the space both under the standing place and three or four feet in front of this. The standing is formed of an iron grating, the continuation of the iron railing which forms the barrier. All offensiveness is thus prevented, and a valuable manure produced. Public urinals on this plan in the metropolis, and in large towns, at our railway stations, instead of the nuisances such urinals now are, might be completely inoffensive and innoxious, and might be made to pay. One ton of earth or of London clay would be sufficient for 1,000 persons, dried at a temperature under boiling heat, might be used for the same purpose and with increase of value again and again.

III. In speaking of the supply of earth for closets, &c. I will take first the case of a detached house with a garden. All that in such a case have to do is to take a few barrow-loads of earth from my garden and allow it to lie for a time to dry. When used sufficiently in the closets, instead of being a loss to the garden, it is returned, as money borrowed, with interest. It has become a manure highly concentrated, and so small an application that a handful or two may be equal to a barrow-load of ordinary manure. This I have proved by many experiments. If from this we rise to a large establishment, say a barrack with two troops of cavalry, the same farmer who supplies straw for the horses, as soon as he sees the value of the human manure, which he can easily and cheaply procure in this instance, and if he mix it with such ashes as he can get, or with street sweepings, he obtains by the admixture a most valuable manure, exactly suited to his land. Or if, in the last place, we take the case of a town which either is in such a position that it cannot be drained, or the inhabitants of which, being unwilling to enter on the expensive, and now doubtful system of water drainage, should be disposed to adopt the earth system, a Company could provide according to the circumstances of the neighbourhood, clay, peat, earth, silicate of alumina or any other earth or sub-soil, except chalk or limestone and adding to it, if they please, soap, or any other fertilising materials, they might contract with as much ease as they send artificial manure to those parts of the country which manure prepared from any of those earths and substances would best suit. For instance, the manure of London instead of being either wasted in the sea, or, not much better, wasted on a few thousand acres in the marshes of Essex, if mixed with the clay which is everywhere at hand, and with the soot and some ashes and street sweepings, might convert the sandy heaths to the west and south-west into fruitful pastures and corn-fields. There would, in the one case, moreover, be no transfer, as there is in the other, of the locality of malaria and offensive smell from the town to the country. Again, whilst the whole neighbourhood of the Essex marshes will abominate the daily influx into those marshes of a lake of filthy slush, the most offensive part of that slush, freed from the water, and converted by the earth into an inodorous and valuable fertilizer, would, by the owners and occupiers of the heaths of Surrey, Hants, and Dorset, be not only welcomed, but readily purchased.

MEMO. BY THE PRISON COMMITTEE.

The practice of using dry earth to deodorize excrementitious matter has been in use in some of the Punjab Jails for many years, from whence the system was adopted by the Inspector of Prisons in Bombay for the Jails in that Presidency. Dr. Wiehe speaks highly of its perfect success in his Rules for Conservancy lately published, see page 69, paras. 9 to 14.

The Prison Committee having personally tested the extraordinary efficacy of dry earth as a deodorizer, when sprinkled or sifted over either foecal or urinous matter (the experiment having been lately tried in the Alipore Jail and Calcutta House of Correction), beg to recommend its universal adoption, not only in Barracks, Hospitals, Jails, and all public Institutions, but in Schools and private families, and at the same time strongly urge the abolition of lime, charcoal, ashes, or any other substitute, which do not have the same direct and *immediate* effect as dry earth. With this object in view, they recommend the dissemination of the above paper as widely as possible, being convinced that wherever the plan is tried it will never be given up.

A. A. ROBERTS, C.S., *President.*
H. L. ANDERSON, C.S., R.S. ELLIS, C.S., JOHN STRACHEY, C.S., J. W. SHERER, C.S., F. J. MOUAT, M.D., CHAS. HATHAWAY, M.D., JAS. PATTESON WALKER, M.D., and T. FARQUHAR, M.D., *Members.*

Calcutta, March 29th, 1864.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

(From the Times.)

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WILLES AND A SPECIAL JURY.

Rowlinson vs. *Gordon.*

Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. T. Jones were counsel for the plaintiff; the Hon. A. Liddell, Q.C., and Mr. John Henderson were for the defendant.

This, which was an action of breach of promise of marriage, was tried yesterday afternoon, and created more than ordinary interest, on account of the position of the parties and the largeness of the damages claimed. The plaintiff was Miss Eliza Blanche Rowlinson, the daughter of Mr. Richard Rowlinson, of Liverpool, a retired indigo broker; and the defendant was Mr. William Alexander Grant Gordon, the son of Captain Gordon, of Nairn, near Glasgow. The defendant is now 25 years old, and had formerly been a clerk in the firm of Lloyd, Matheson, and Co., of Liverpool, teabrokers, and in 1858 he had gone out to China, to be in the employment of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., at Shanghai, in which position he remained until June, 1861, when he left to go to Hankow, under an engagement with Mackellar and Co., a firm in which he ultimately became a partner. These employments proved of very considerable profit to him, and at the time of his engagement to the plaintiff he declared that he was in the receipt of 1,100*l.* a year, and had saved a sum of 3,000*l.* since his arrival in China. The plaintiff is 24 years old, and reported to be a very engaging young lady in appearance. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had been in the habit of meeting in their walks and from time to time in Liverpool, and had become intimate for some time previous to the defendant's departure for China, but the defendant did not appear to have become acquainted with the plaintiff's family beyond herself and her sisters, and Mr. Rowlinson admitted at the trial that he scarcely knew him and had never invited him to his house in his life. The defendant, however, met at Shanghai a married sister (Harriet) and a brother-in-law of the plaintiff's, named Tate, and whether his thoughts were drawn to the remembrance of the plaintiff through the intimacy with her sister, who very much resembled her, or in what other way, the defendant on the 20th of June, shortly after his removal from Shanghai to Hankow, wrote the following letter to Mr. Rowlinson:—

"Hankow, June 20, 1861.

"My dear Mr. Rowlinson,—I have no doubt you will be rather surprised at receiving a letter from one who is a comparative stranger to you especially written on a subject such as I am about to communicate to you. However, I trust that you will excuse the liberty I take, and I sincerely hope I may obtain your sanction to what I am going to propose. I dare say you already know that while I lived in Liverpool I had frequently the pleasure of seeing your daughters, and I have long been deeply attached to Blanche, although my circumstances and position in Liverpool prevented my making those proposals to her which I would willingly have done, had I felt that I had the means of placing her in the position she ought to hold. Knowing that I did not possess the means I refrained from openly making my feelings known to her, especially as my position in China I felt would at first be a subordinate one. I have now left my former employers and have obtained an excellent, appointment with every prospect of success, and my object in writing to you now is to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter, without obtaining which I feel it would be wrong in me so to do. I will now mention to you my circumstances, &c., and I sincerely hope you will not withhold your consent from me, although I am a poor man and without any expectations from my friends, as my father, an old soldier, has a large family and is by no means wealthy, I am, therefore, entirely dependent on my own endeavours, which, you may rest assured, should I obtain the hand of your daughter, would be redoubled in order to maintain her in the position she would deserve. My present income is equivalent to 1,100*l.*, a year, with the promise of a partnership in two years from this date in a business the prospects of which are very good and encouraging. In order to provide for your daughter's future welfare, I would at once effect a very glad to insure my life for what amount you might consider advisable to be settled on her. Believe me, should you confide her to my care, her happiness would be my sole aim through life. With regard to my relations, they are all soldiers, my father being a very old one, and all my brothers, being in the Indian armies. As to my own character, I hope your son-in-law in Shanghai, with whom I am very intimate, and who has promised to write to you on my behalf, may satisfy you, as also Mrs. Tate, to whom I have told my intentions. I inclose a letter for Blanche, which should you give me your sanction, I would be very much obliged by your giving to her. Otherwise please to return it to me. I would now conclude, and sincerely and anxiously hoping for a favourable reply from you, believe me, my dear Mr. Rowlinson, yours very sincerely.

"W. G. GORDON."

To this letter Mr. Rowlinson wrote a reply stating his surprise at the communication it contained, but giving his assent to the match proposed for his daughter, and he handed to the latter the letter of the plaintiff to her, inclosed in that to himself, and which was as follows:—

"Hankow, June 22, 1861.

"My dearest Blanche,—Will you be very much astonished at receiving a note from me? I think not, as I fancy you knew how fond of you I was in Liverpool, although I dare not then, in the position I was in, say to you what I should much have liked to do, and which I am now going to do. Blanche, dearest, I have loved you long, very long, and have only waited until I was in a position to make you comfortable to declare my love for you. Can I hope that it is reciprocal? If so I shall be the happiest man alive, for believe me, my aim since I came to China has always been to be able to write to you as I am now doing. Blanche, darling, will you share my lot with me, will you be contented to come out to a wretched place like this, to put up with all sorts of discomforts, without even great wealth to induce you? If your love to me dearest, is such as would lead you to do this, then we shall be truly happy, and I think where true love is many of the troubles that would otherwise exist turn out not so formidable after all, and riches are not essential to happiness by any means. Can I venture to hope, my Blanche, that you think as I do? If you do I trust we shall soon, very soon be happy as the day is long together, and you may be sure your happiness, dearest, will be my aim through life. Believe me, I shall count the days until I receive an answer from you, as I feel it will be better for me not to write to you, darling, until it arrives, much as I should like to do so. I have written to your papa, to whom I enclose this, asking him to give it to you, my Blanche, should he approve of me dear one as a son-in-law; and I have also asked Mrs. Tate, as well as Harrie, to write to him on my behalf, and I sincerly trust that I may obtain his sanction, and then, dearest, it will only be for me to obtain your love to make me happy. Did you never think, Blanche, that I was very fond of you in Liverpool? I can assure you I was, and often have I thought of those happy days since I came to China. I send you all my secrets to Mrs. Tate before I left Shanghai a week ago, and I hope she will give you a good account of me, and tell you that I am not much changed from the Willie Gordon of Huskisson-street. Oh! Blanche, darling, you cannot fancy what anxiety I feel as to the result of your answer, but I live in hope. Every minute I see your happy, jolly little face smiling at me from a photograph Mrs. Tate gave me in Shanghai, and I frequently hope that, ere many months elapse, I may have the original to love and to keep me in order. Blanche, dearest, I am now in a miserable place, as it is only within the last few months that English people have come here, but by this time next year I have no doubt we shall have very fair houses, and then it is darling, that I should like to see you here: and Tate has kindly said that he will be only too glad to have you with them for a short time, when I should go to Shanghai for you. I am now living in a regular Chinese house, with pigs, fowls, &c., all about me, but as it is only for a short time I must not complain. There are already two ladies here, and I hope before you come out, dearest, as I trust you will, there will be several others to keep you company. With regard to my means, the wretched money, Blanche, dearest, although I have no fortune, still I have an income of 1,100*l.* a year, and very good prospects of future success which is quite enough and ample to render us comfortable if we are not too extravagant, which I do not think we are. I have written to your papa about these subjects, as I do not think, darling, if you truly love me you will think much of these matters. Any other small things as to your coming out I can very easily arrange. I am sorry leaving Shanghai where your sister and old Tate were so kind to me. However she has promised to write to me often, and when you come out, dear (you see I cannot help thinking of it), we shall have them up here to pay us a visit, and then we shall be so jolly altogether, I wish I could write to you by every mail, but Tate says it is better not, darling, until I hear from you, so I must stay and refrain from doing so, what I do, Blanche dear, answer, this letter by the very first mail, as you know how I shall long for your reply. And now, my own darling, I must finish my letter, as the steamer is just about to leave; so with fondest and best love to you, and fervently hoping that the return mail may bring me good news from you. Ever believe me, my dearest Blanche.—Yours very loving,

"WILLIE GORDON."

In answer to this the defendant received the kind of reply he desired, in the following terms:—

"90, Crown-street, Sept. 7, 1861.

"My own darling Willie,—I must say I was a little surprised when I received your letter, for I really began to think you had forgotten your little Blanche. I used to flatter myself you cared a little for me in Liverpool, and I did really love you, my own; but when you went away I could not help thinking you would forget me, and I tried to persuade myself that you really never had cared for me at all. However, now all doubts are at an end, and I trust, my own darling, you may never have cause to repent your choice. Oh! what an age it will seem until I hear from you again, and what a long time until I see you. Please let me come soon, for I don't care what sort of a place it is; if it is good enough for you my Willie, it is good enough for me. Of course, I shall be very sorry to leave dear papa and all my dear friends, but it will be just the same sooner as later. If I only had wings would not I fly in a minute to you, my own darling? But, as I have not, I must try and wait patiently until I hear from you again. I hope, darling, Harrie has told you what a very naughty child I am, for sometimes I am very naughty, and I don't wish you to be disappointed so; I am I must tell you myself; but I will try and be very good for your sake, and you can help me for I am sure you are very good, are you not, my own darling Willie? I am sure you will be tired of reading such a silly letter, but I am a very bad letter writer. I keep asking such foolish questions and bothering you so; but you must forgive me this time, won't you, darling? I wish I had your likeness. Tom promised to give me one, but I suppose he has forgotten. Please write and tell him he must give me one. I am sure the likeness Harrie has given you of me must be a fright, for I remember she had not got one good one of me. I make a horrid likeness, but I shall send you one I had taken the other day. I don't know anything about money, but 1,000*l.* a year seems to me an enormous quantity. However, I know I am not extravagant at all, whatever my other faults may be. You must be perfection from Harrie's and Joe's accounts. In fact, I used to feel quite jealous when Harrie used to tell me what nice walks you took together. You see what a silly little thing I am. Can you really love such a foolish child? Oh! Willie my darling, my prayer night and morning is that I may make you as good a wife as you deserve. . . . I remember everything so well—how we used to walk round and round the Falkner-gardens, and what scoldings I used to get for stopping out so late. Don't you remember how I used to bother you about a little face you used to have in a breastpin, and you used to say it was your niece's likeness, and how you used to teaze poor Mr. —— until his face was scarlet? Oh, dear! those were very happy days; but never mind, we shall have plenty more soon—shall not we, my darling boy? I wish I might come now, this very minute, to you—but not to keep you in order. I am sure you don't want that. Oh! I do hope you won't be disappointed when you see me, for it would break my heart if I thought you would be. Kind Willie, my pet, I am not nearly so pretty as dear Harrie, so don't you expect to see a pretty girl. I know Harrie has a trick of praising me up to people, and when they see me they are disappointed. Joe Tate hates letters crossed, and perhaps you do too, so perhaps I had better stop. Hoping this will find you quite well, I remain, my darling Willie, your own loving

"BLANCHE.

"P.S.—They all send their best love to you. God bless you, my Willie."

There was a very voluminous correspondence between the defendant and Miss Rowlinson for a long time couched in the same affectionate strain, which need not be given further. In the immediate answer to the letter of Miss Rowlinson just referred to, dated Hankow, 14th of November, 1861, the defendant commenced "You do not know what joy I felt when last evening your loving and long, long waited for letter reached me, although I think you may fancy my happiness when I read it, and now I can call you my own darling wife," and proceeded to express his regret that as the steamer was on the point of leaving he could only write "three lines." If these had not been, as the learned counsel said, "lover's lines" we could have embodied them in our report, but they are too extended to give. They commenced, however, an unusual rush about getting things ready at once, and to have his lover over the moment that he could, and his satisfaction at the consent of her father in the following words:—"I had such a nice letter from your dear old father, giving us all his sanction and best wishes. It is so nice to think that we have the consent of our parents." He also promised to send home his photograph to her, and hoped that she would not be disappointed when she "saw her Willie a great big-whiskered boy, in place of poor shy Willie of Huskisson street, and declared with regard to her beauty that it was not her "sweet little phiz" he looked to, but her kind little heart and winning way that made him love her. He subsequently expressed a hope that she would be enabled to come out to an English settlement that was in contemplation to be established within a year, and that the following Christmas they might have a "jolly party" in their own house there, to which the hand being the last of his bachelor Christmas-days. As soon as he got his own house built in the settlement she was to come and join him, and he hoped that possibly even by August things might be got sufficiently ready. Subsequently to that he mentioned the escort of a particular lady who was coming out to Ningpo, and who would probably visit Hankow, that he was picking up furniture by degrees to start their housekeeping with. He told her that he had written to Mrs. Tate to send home a list of things to form Miss Rowlinson's outfit, and he hoped that it would include some black silk dresses which he mentioned as striking him as particularly becoming. He also wrote, "Here everyone knows I am going to be married, and I am chaffed on every occasion, which, however, I rather like, considering the little darling I am chaffed about." In a letter of the 12th of May, 1862, he wrote, "I will be very glad to hear that I have been most fortunate in China. I have laid by the nice little sum of 3,000*l.* to settle on you, darling: besides which I shall be made a partner very soon, which will give us another addition to our income," and the postscript to that letter was, "Only fancy, six months more, and we shall be married, I hope!" In the very next letter, however, which was only written eight days later, on the 20th of the month, the defendant began thus:—"I do not know what you will say when you read this letter, and find that you are not coming out in October. Well, dearest, there are several things which prevent it. First of all, my father and mother were in a dreadful state about my marriage, and will not hear of it. Well, this has first of all to be got over. Then, again, there are several other difficulties in the way, so that altogether it is, I think, better that we postpone the marriage a little, as I have quite made up my mind to take a run home as soon as I possibly can. Believe me dearest, I am quite as much at it as you can be, but you know well that no good ever came of marriages made against the consent of our parents." He subsequently got rapidly briefer and less affectionate in his tone to the plaintiff, and eventually broke the match off in a letter to her father of the 15th of December, on the ground of the dissent of his parents and of his discovering from their correspondence that they never could be that "congeniality of feeling between them which ought to exist between man and wife."

This was the case which Mr. Temple laid before the jury with great emphasis, and occasionally when reading passages from the correspondence, with considerable pathos, as in that of Blanche considering the loss and grief of the plaintiff, or the conduct or resources of the defendant, demanding large damages. In support of this claim he laid peculiar stress on the disgraceful excuse of want of consent on the part of his parents, when the defendant had expressly congratulated the plaintiff on having the sanction of their parents to their match.

The only witness called was Mr. Rowlinson, the plaintiff's father, to produce the letters.

In cross-examination by Mr. Liddell, he said that he was living in Crown-street near Falkland-square, and that he had not himself gone out to parties since his wife's death, some years ago. His daughter had gone out more into society in Liverpool after the defendant's departure from England, as she did before, and a gentleman had applied to him to be allowed to pay his addressess to her before the defendant's offer, but he found the aquaintance undesirable and it was broken off by himself, the father, and not by the daughter. He had sent her to London and into society as far as possible since the letter of December of 1862, in order to divert her attention and afford her amusement, and he said that she now loathed the defendant, since he had cast aspersions on her character, and that he himself would rather see her in her grave than married to him. If he (the father) would publish all the defendant's letters in China, and put him beyond the pale of respectable society.

Mr. Temple then again briefly addressed the jury with great force and continued emotion, and concluded by quoting, with reference to the suggested gaiety of Miss Rowlinson in London and elsewhere, the lines,—

"From place to place they hurry me,
"To try to make me regret,
"And when they wish a smile from me
"They think that I forget."

Then Mr. Liddell, in rising to address the jury on behalf of the defendant, said that when he had recovered from the poetry and pathos of his learned friend, which made him, like Niobe, all tears he would address himself, and very briefly, to the case before them. Headmitted, of course, that the plaintiff must have a verdict, and what he, as counsel, had to do was to turn their attention dispassionately to the question of damages. The defendant was 25 only, and he had as much right to state it as his friend to state that he was 27, which he had not proved, and was not the fact, and the intercourse between him and the defendant took place in 1858, when he therefore, was 19, and the young lady was 18. They were then, therefore, merely boy and girl, and the intercourse was between them as such only, and had been interrupted for several years, so that they never had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other's principles and characters, and of monopolizing each other's sympathies and affections. About all of which his friend had been so eloquent. In 1858 the defendant had gone out to Hankow, "and a nice place that must be;" and what had the plaintiff lost in being disappointed in going out there and dwelling "in a pig-stye pigtail," and in her affections and hopes being interfered with by a lover who had been so far off for so long a time? "Oh, but," said his learned friend, in that beautifully tremulous voice which would almost lead one to suppose that he was making love himself, "the love professed and inspired by the defendant was of that kind, and it was made the subject of emphatic congratulation by the defendant that it was sanctioned 'by their parents.'" Now, he would refer to the letters, and as his friend had picked out the tit-bits which suited his purpose, he would do the same with regard to some that suited his. With reference to this matter of the sanction of the parents, the subject of emphatic congratulation so far half an hour, and to the general tenor of the correspondence and character of intercourse between them, the jury would find in the passage read by Mr. Temple so decorously that the defendant had introduced an "i" into parents, and the passage in the original letter stood, "I had such a nice letter from your dear old father giving us all his sanction and best wishes; it is so nice to think that we have the full sanction of our 'parents.'" In another letter, in order to show the real nature of the relationship between them, the defendant wrote:—"I was stopped in the middle of writing last night by Captain Poole, of the gunboat, coming in to pay me a visit. I think you will like him, Blanche dear, he is such an amusing fellow." He pulled me out with him to call for another man, who happened to be out; so we immediately got the bolsters and pillows from his bed, his great coat, inexpressibles, boots, hat, &c., and made a figure with them, and placed it in the armchair before the fire, and we waited the arrival of the owner of the diggings, as we say in China. He came in and really thought it was some fellow fallen asleep, and began tapping him on his hat with his stick, which having no effect he took the hat off, much to our amusement, as we were hiding outside." That was the letter of a boy, like the other correspondence, and that was the key to the real relationship of these two young people. They had never met each other in society, or even within Mr. Rowlinson's house, nor ever beyond walks in the Liverpool-square, and the defendant had not been in England since 1858 till last December, when he was served with a writ three weeks after setting his foot on shore. Their whole intercourse was that, therefore, of boy and girl, without the involvement of the principles and affections of which his friend had talked. Dismissing what he might call the "mercantile part" of this case with a very few words, what damages would the jury give for this boyish indiscretion? With the task of apportioning of damages to a lady's disappointment in losing a husband, the learned counsel said, men very often found it very difficult to deal, and he often wished that they could transport some of the ladies who were accustomed to take their places on one side of the court into the jury-box on the other, so that they might be enabled to have a sort of jury of half and half, selected *de medietate*, which would then be able to come to a thoroughly satisfactory conclusion in these matters. Their bias would probably be at first greatly against the defendant.

Before his Lordship interposed, and said, amid much laughter, that the ladies would probably ask to see the defendant before giving way to their bias.

Mr. Liddell acknowledged that might be possible, but he asked what damages would a female jury give for the supposed outrage upon such juvenile affections as were disclosed here. But what had the plaintiff themselves to say? The defendant cast no aspersions on the young lady whatever, and he had committed a youthful indiscretion, for which he must pay something. On the other hand, he had behaved perfectly honourably and delicately. He had returned all the letters and portraits, wishing them to be sacredly delivered to the plaintiff, and from him she had suffered no injury to her delicacy, and she might hope for another husband and a happy match at any time. He had, moreover, done the right and the only thing under the circumstances; and, finding he had committed a boyish error, and mistaken his own feelings, he wrote to tell the truth, and confess the uncongeniality on account of which he must break off the engagement. What would the jury make him pay for that? If one of their own boys, entering life in the army, or the law, or what not, fell in love with and promised to marry a young lady, and returned out not congenial, and came and confessed it to his father, would the father say, "You must go on with it; you must marry, happiness or no happiness, you must keep your promise, for if you don't you'll have to pay damages?" or would he say to him, "You have acted honourably to tell the truth and confess your real feeling, and come to me. I'll see you through it, and I don't believe there's a jury in the country will give heavy damages against you?"

This concluded the learned counsel's powerful and humorous speech, and his Lordship then proceeding to sum up, and to applaud the manner in which the defendant's case had been conducted, the jury, after a short consultation returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 750*l.* damages.

NEUTRALITY.

(From the Times.)

WHATEVER may be the case with virtue, nobody can truly say that the ways of neutrality are ways of pleasantness. England is new to the occupation, but she has already undergone annoyance, misrepresentation, and ill-treatment enough to make the more fiery spirits among us weary of the occupation, and anxious to exchange, at whatever cost, the inglorious vocation of a spectator for the more exciting duties of a principal. It seems that all the advantages of a state of neutrality fall to the lot of individuals, while all its burdens and annoyances are borne by the public. We have no share in the profits which may be made by Messrs. Laird, Brothers, by furnishing ships of war to the Confederate States, but our Customs' department is kept in incessant excitement, our law officers are worried into a fever, our Secretary of State is rendered testy and dyspeptic by the complaints, reclamations, protests, and all other expressions denoting a strong sense of injury and injustice, in the midst of which this department of the Government has to be carried on. Does the Foreign office intrench itself behind the rampart of a scrupulous legality, and decline to act without legal proof,—the Alabama goes out for a trial trip, and speeds to the place where her crew and her armament await her and commences a successful career, every item of which is duly entered up in an account against this country, which our Transatlantic brethren, who think it the most natural thing in the world that their Navy should not be able to give them the slightest assistance against such annoyances, insist that we, the guilty cause of all, are one day to pay. On the other hand, do we determine not to be trifled with, seek, as in the recent case of the steam rams, to preclude an evasion similar to that of the Alabama, and for that purpose place men on board the ships to prevent another trial trip and its consequences,—a motion for papers is made, and when it is least looked for there arises a distinguished Conservative lawyer who, having witnessed with calm satisfaction the fire of the Attorney-General drawn by an inferior artist, comes forward with his hands full of little slips of paper, neatly docketed and arranged, and full of zeal for the Constitution and disinterested aspirations for the success of his party, demonstrates with killing and inveterate logic that the British Constitution, after all it has undergone, was never thoroughly demolished and destroyed until the rams were forbidden to go to sea without being at once exposed to the annoyance of a formal seizure. Then there is the correspondence with the American Minister, the unpleasant necessity of telling him occasionally to put the despatch of his Government in his pocket for fear it should lead to war, and the bitter revilings of both parties, to which only point of union is forced for the destruction of this country. The days of neutrality are pleasant for the devoted student of international law, who has the delight of seeing the most thorny questions of that most incomplete science daily resolved at our expense; but assuredly it is pleasant for no one else.

The last trial-piece of this kind with which we have been acquainted is in two Parliamentary Papers recently laid on the table of both Houses by command of Her Majesty. The first relates to an American vessel called the Kearsage, and starts with the very disagreeable fact that this American man-of-war sailed from Cork harbour in the beginning of November with sixteen Irish sailors on board. These facts are beyond dispute and it is further proved by two witnesses that Irish seamen were examined by the doctor of the ship were passed and engaged. It is also stated by the same witnesses that Mr. Eastman, the American Consul at Cork, together with his agent, was present at the time. In answer to this we have the disclaimers of the Consul for himself and for the captain, whose position in the service negatives the commission of the acts in question. The men were re-landed at Cork in a private boat, in a rather informal manner, on the 1st of December, about a month after their departure, and the statement of the American captain is that he would have landed them at Brest had he not been afraid of their falling into the hands of the Confederate war steamer Florida. The American captain asserts, in contradiction to the witnesses, that these men were not regularly shiped on board the American vessel, but secreted themselves on board by connivance of the crew. The lieutenant of the Kearsage states that the men were permitted by him to remain on board and subjected to examination without the consent of the captain, and that when the captain came on board the captian's instructions were not to enlist them. The lieutenant further says it was on account of the destitute state of the men that it was not considered advisable to leave them at dwelling "in a pig-stye pigtail," and to which, as it will be seen, in contradiction between the mate and the captain and the captain and the seamen. It seems to be impossible to reconcile all statements, and very difficult to believe that the American vessel shipped off fifteen men entirely by mistake, and that it was only a clerk, as the captain says of whom he stood in need. We have not the least intention to be content with such explanation as is given us, being satisfied that the breach of neutrality, if any was intended, has been prevented, and that the men have returned without joining either side, the precise cause for which they fight being, providing that pay and allowances are right, as purely a matter of indifference to the man. Captain Dacres' report on the second case is simpler, but scarcely more satisfactory. It turns on the exploits of a person differently described as "Finney," "Phiney," or "Feeley," who seems to have come to Ireland with the most benevolent intentions for the good of her peasantry, whose services, to the number of 1,000, he wished to retain for the purposes of labour, either on the Charleston Waterworks in the city of Charleston, or on the Boston, Hartford, or Erie Railroad, or on the Pacific Railroad, or for the Bare Valley Coal Company, or for the Franklin Coal Company, Mr. Finney undertaking to pay their passage. He said, however, that he conceived, notwithstanding the attractions of the different industrial ocupations, they would all join the army as soon as they knew the wages and bounty that were to be had. These things also have a suspicious look, but Government has, it seems, been advised that they have not sufficient proof to obtain a conviction, and so Mr. Finney has conducted his operations, whatever they may have been, with complete impunity.

All this is, as we have said, very vexatious. It is very irritating to have strong reasons for supposing that those who are perpetually urging us to break our own laws in order to accommodate them are engaged in broaking them also with a similar motive. It is very disagreeable to find that all our well-meant efforts to promote a respect for the rights of others fail to obtain a similar respect for our own rights. But, after all, there are worse things than these. After a very sufficient experience of both conditions we come to the conclusion that the lightest war is infinitely more burdensome than the heaviest neutrality, and that after indulging our natural propensity for grumbling we have every reason to rejoice that, while the Powers of the East and the West are tearing each other in pieces, we stand among them with no other anxiety than that of preventing ourselves from being drawn into a support of either side. We have taken a long step in advance in contriving, for the first time in history, to keep out of quarrels that do not concern us. We do not despair of being followed in this respect by other nations, and of persuading them that neutrality with all its evils is preferable to war with all its excitement and all its artificial glory.

MAKING TEA" IN INDIA.

(From All the Year Round.)

THE journey from Calcutta to the tea-growing districts of Assam and Cachar, during the dry weather, necessitates a visit to the Sounderbunds —an enormous tract of desolate jungle, stretching from the river Hooghly, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal, to Chittagong, on the east, a distance of upwards of two hundred miles across, and intersected with innumerable narrow streams, the various outlets of the Ganges. This dreary waste of country is the sole and undisputed property of tigers, leopards, and other wild beasts, and is only visited occassionally by a class of natives calling themselves "woodcutters," who constantly fall victims to these animals.

While steering through these narrow rivulets, herds of deer feeding on the edges of the jungle attracted our attention, the more so as they allowed us to get quite close to them before condescending to take the slightest notice of our steamer. Had we been disposed, we might have shot any number of them, but it being considered unadvisable to stop the course of the vessel, we had sufficient humanity to leave them in peace. We were by no means sorry when we steamed clear of this desolate region, and anchored on the fifth day at Koolneah, the first coaling depot after leaving Calcutta. The afternoon of the ninth day brought us to Dacca, and here we bade farewell to our steamer, the vessel being ordered to return, and we being instructed to shift for ourselves as we best could until another arrived to take us on to Cachar.

I was not long before I found myself comfortably housed. A letter of introduction in England means a little civility when you deliver your credentials, or, at most, an invitation to dinner, while in India it signifies board, lodging, and every comfort and attention that it is possible to offer. I have reason to speak favourably of Indian hospitality, for I was detained at Dacca upwards of three weeks, and during the whole of that period was entertained by people whom I had never seen before in my life. Much has been written and said concerning the arrogance of Indian Officials, both in their public and private character, but my experience has shown me that no class of men deserve the epithet less. Now that the country is being opened up by railways in every direction, and travelling has become no longer a matter of danger and difficulty, all classes, official and non-official, are compelled to be more cautious concerning whom they invite to take up a residence in their homes; for many cases have occurred of late years, of hospitality having been abused by adventurers, and unlucky hosts sorely victimised.

When the steamer arrived that was to convey us to Cachar, we were by no means pleased to find that she had in tow two large barges, termed "flats," loaded with several hundred Coolies for the tea plantations.

The horrors of a slave ship are familiar enough, and in attempting to describe the position of the poor wretches who were crowded into these barges—men, women, and children indiscriminately—without regard to sex or age, I shall put forward no statement that cannot be substantiated. Soon after we left Dacca, cholera broke out amongst these miserable creatures, and in less than three days we consigned several bodies to the river. It will, perhaps, be as well if I take the reader back to Calcutta, for the purpose of showing how the system of Coolie emigration to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar was carried on only twelve months ago.

The enormous demand for labour in those provinces necessitated the establishment in Calcutta of private emigration agents; and men, women, and children, were contracted for like cattle, at so much per head, the contractors receiving from the tea-planters a certain sum for every individual landed on their plantations, as well as for those who died on the passage. The result of this human traffic was, as might have been expected, an amount of dishonesty and cruelty as disgraceful and repugnant as the African slave trade itself. It was of little consequence to the contractors how many died during the three weeks passage to Cachar or Assam, as they received just as much per head for all those that quitted Calcutta. The result was that old men and women, whose lives might be reckoned in days, and even hours, the lame, the halt, the blind, and the diseased, were crammed pell-mell into these barges to infect men, women, and children who, when they left Calcutta, were in the enjoyment of robust health. Previous to embarkation they were collected at cerlain depots, where, to use the language of a government official well known and respected throughout India, and who has lately published an interesting work on the cultivation of tea, "these unfortunate creatures were located in places, the pestilential vapours of which, generated by the ordure and filth with which they were filled, were *deadly* to human life. Many contracted the germs of distemper and disease and in this state were placed in gangs on board boats to be sent to their final destination. Here, crowded and huddled together, and compelled to live in a state of uncleanness revolting to human nature, might be expected cholera and other malignant diseases broke out with fearful effect. In some instances, *ten* per cent. of these wretched victims were carried off in as many days. In others, the mortality reached to forty or fifty per cent. in a three weeks' voyage."

That there is not the slightest tinge of exaggeration in this description I am confident, for I have by me notes taken during our journey from Dacca to Cachar on board the Thomas Brassey —a voyage which lasted only ten days—and I find not only numerous deaths recorded amongst the Coolies from cholera and other diseases, but also the fact mentioned, that "among the number are several suffering from elephantiasis, three totally blind, others unable to walk except with the aid of crutches, and one who has had his right hand amputated—a valuable addition, certainly, to a tea plantation." It will naturally be asked what becomes of these useless creatures? The reply is, that they are turned adrift to shift for themselves as best they can.

When we landed at Cachar, a dispute arose between some of the planters to whom the Coolies were consigned and the captain of the Thomas Brassey; the planters contending that they had received no advice concerning such a large batch, and refusing to take overcharge of more than the number they supposed themselves entitled to; the captain of the steamer insisting that every man, woman, and child should leave his vessel at once, as he had performed the contract he had undertaken of bringing them to Cachar, and that he would not furnish a meal for them after the anchor had dropped. They were all accordingly landed on the banks of the river. When we left Cachar, a few days afterwards, many of them were still there, without shelter of any description, and would no doubt have starved if it had not been for the kindness of a few government officials, who supplied them with means of subsistence from their own private purses. The scene which we imagined following the scarcity of labour every Coolie would have been greedily snatched up, and doubtless they would have been if the emaciated countenances and wasted limbs of those that remained had not unmistakably given warning that death had set his seal upon them.

To corroborate what I have stated concerning the transmission of Coolies from Calcutta to the tea-growing districts, I will make a few extracts from a report drawn up by a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Bengal government to inquire into the system.

The opinion at which they arrived was, that "Coolies were shipped in large batches without any arrangements for proper order and cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it; that the medical charge of the Coolies in many cases were left to ignorant Chuprassies, who were entrusted with small supplies of medicine, with the uses of which they were, of course, as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it," and that "labourers were embarked in some instances almost in a dying state." The committee found that the supply of Coolies was an ordinary commercial transaction between a native contractor and the planter, "all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living were landed and the cost of the dead adjusted." They also found that "after the Coolies had been invested by the planter's agents in Calcutta, that feeble and sickly persons were substituted for the healthy men accepted and passed."

It is to be hoped that this state of affairs, discreditable alike to the government and to the planters, has been stopped. There can be no doubt that the Bengal government considered it the duty of those interested in the cultivation of tea, to adopt a systematic and honest course of proceeding in the importation of labour from Calcutta and other parts of India; for Sir John Peter Grant, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 20th January, 1860, wrote: "It is not for the government, but for those immediately interested in the tea

1210 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
706 Montrose, McIntyre—L. Brothers & Co (c. l. Mar. 17)
110 North East, Hall—M. N. Bhownuggree.
1003 Ontario, Vellacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1091 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
960 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
1339 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
682 Prism, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1373 Protector, Clark—D. Morwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1007 Palmerston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. ——)
641 Robert Ritson—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1075 Sinbelis—Coupland & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
643 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logar—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler—B. H. Cama (c. l. Mar. 11)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman—Framjee Dubash.

FOR HAVRE.

665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

926 Countess Russell,—R. H. Huschke & Co.
902 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1188 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. l. April 4)
890 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
895 Sclindia, Carr—Wise & Co.
898 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.

FOR BASSADORE.

676 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.
899 Wurtemberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

MANGALORE.

569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1466 Advance—Steinhouse & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
861 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1026 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1240 Arundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes'—John Clover & Co.
1189 Belle Isle, Baldi.
1403 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Bassot—John Clover & Co.
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee Sands & Co.
1021 Calhar, Thomson.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co.
1259 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
Darmstardter Bank, Siegnur,—Huschke & Co.
1010 Diamond, Saig.
Euphemus, Profumo.
1179 Evelyn, Boag—The Captain.
364 Fatal Currie—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
1194 Floating Light,—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
732 Forest Queen—T. Bates & Co.
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1151 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
881 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
877 Hindostan, Stearns Hobart & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
Mahomed Shah,—F. A. Freeman.
833 Medina, Pearson,—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Steuhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W. A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
361 Maria Leonie—Joseph.
1060 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1227 Queen of Mercy, Atkins—Ewart Latham & Co.
164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—Cowasjee & Manockjee.
939 Sattara, Kilby—Nixon & Co.
1090 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1101 Shannon, Dunbar.—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
1075 South Wales,—W. Nicol & Co.
Splendida,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1227 Strongbow, Crombie,—Bombay Shipping & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1179 Star, High,—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Starsly(e), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
731 St. Bilda, Logan.
Tempest, Caroline.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1390 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
833 Wydia, Pearson—Cardwell Parsons & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	982
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		23 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....		18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	133 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	125 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....		139 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		50 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	575	do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....		Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising	.....	.....		
1 A Share	6,000	430		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000	.....		
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.		Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New 2½ per cent.	130-14-6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitly's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....		Rs. 225 pm.
Privoot Walestship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co	250	.....		200 p. ct. nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	95¼
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (20th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	570 to 585
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	600 to 610
New Bhownuggar, (ready.)	"	600 to 615
New Comrawuttee	"	520 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	525 to 530
New Barsee and Kopaul	"	510 to 515
New Veeravul	"	515 to 530
New Khandeish	"	510 to 515
New Poralchee	"	510 to 515
New Accola	"	530 to 535
New Mangalore	"	530 to 535
New Hinghumgaut	"	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs. 6 4 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32.
Nigor	"	33 to 34.
	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months sight.....2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0⅞d. "
Sight.....2s. 0⅛d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.....," 2-61 "
12 Ditto 5 do. "
Sight.....," 2-55 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UI CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.

Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interest on Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

Remittance by purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDMOOMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY,
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNOUGUIR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" On demand ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest on Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACKS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
T. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sightabove £250 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe through Overland at 1 day's sight... }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per Annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a er cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two " " ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
One " " ..... 2s. 0⅞d. do.

On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0⅞d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal at either rate, and interest at the lowest rate or 3 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office when payable there.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

H. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0⅛d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do. " Demand..... } 2s. 0⅛d. "
Do. Scotland " ..... }
Do. Ireland " ..... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £250.

Sums at 3 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 "
Do. 6 " .....4 "
Do. 12 " .....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On Interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

15th March 1864.

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